ARCHBISHOP HUGHES ON THE WAR.

Important and Significant Sermon in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

HIS MISSION TO EUROPE.

What He Says of the Feeling There Towards the United States.

The Unity of this Great Republic Must be Preserved.

Poreign Interference Should be Resisted with the Sword.

The Archbishop in Favor of a Short and Decisive War.

The Whole North Should be Drafted

rehission Hughes delivered a most important and riotic sermon yesterday morning at the half-past ten cock mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The editioe was wided to registion, even the aisles being throughding the delivery of the discourse the greatest ellence raded the vast congregation, and the clear veice of destinguished prelate could be heard to its remotest. clooks in excellent health, and his step was as I am about to read the seventh and eighth verses of the

rt and pleasure which we have to day in finding our ives once more in the place from which we have often hed the consolution to address you. I need not invite you to join with us in giving thanks to Almighty God for mign providence and constant protection which He orded us during the dangers of a long and too tous absence from our flock. That absence has, end, been much longer than I anticipated, this has, in part, grown out of the fact when I left this country I had no mation of the great sciennity which was to take place e Islands of Japan. The knowledge of that event bed me about the middle of winter, and prolonged my ierarchy throughout the world, have undergone iships of voyage to be present and take part in

estunities during my absence of discussing the one and a other of these topics; and perhaps no one, except sent a special message, has ever had more opportunities to derstand and comprehend and watch the operation of places in distant countries with regard to the melau-

the struggle that is now agitating this land.

I had no message to deliver. Another could have a completed the message but none was committed to me seems the message of peace, except the message of correcting erroneous ideas as opportunity might me the chance of doing in the same will and to the same coul. I have lost no opportunity, that was the only cashed. og to my discretion, and that was the only quali second with my going. I have lost no opportuto accomplish these ends, to explain what these missenmetod, to impire, so far as language of mine could have
at affect, the privit of pace and good will unde the people
of precips States towards that one nation to which I exclutely one allegiance and fidelity. The task was not so
my as some might have anticipated; its accomplishment has not been so successful as I could have desired.
Severtheless, I trust that, directly or indirectly, my going
should in great part for the purpose of alding the coun
stry, has not been altogether without exect.

In the first place, I found, on landing in Europe, that
there were few who had any just conception of the naters of the conferency between this government as

they no correct idea, but their ideas were entirely the reverse of what was true, and very inamy of them continue to entertain those notions. What was their theory? Their theory was that a prosperous portion of the American people had been respected by acts of the government to such an activate that they could have the voice of the countries they acts of the government to such an activate they could have the voice of the countries they could be the countries the voice of the countries they could be the countries the countries they could be the countries they could be the countries they could be the countries the countries they could be the count exient that they could bear the yoke of more sion an Soyalty to the government which they had beloon to matabilish no longer. I took every opportunity to explain to have their more not the fact; that they themselves had not presented any specific charge to sustain that altegation; that the same policy that severed these colonies acan't one immered years ago from the mother country; that the Americans had always boasted that the Revolution of 1715 was not a gratuitous undertaking, but that it was against the oppression of the British government, and that now these same people would not allow their fellow thing, even their lives, in a cause which was prething, even their lives, in a cause which was presented to the world as one prompted by a love of human liberty. And again, they said it was inconsistent on the part of the government to oppose this; and finally, which was that the reason, that the country was becoming too large for one supreme dominion. Better that it should be divided. Why not? Beyond this what was the other reason. conf It was interest—European interest. Interest is a prempting metive for all nations and for all men; but interest ought to be founded upon principle of some kind while in this case I could find no rational, just or defensible principle on which they could found their anti-Amcan policy. It was the desire to possess an article indis-pensable for the support of their articans, and to keep their man machinery from being eaten up by rust. This was at the bottom of their sophistries, and when it was founded on such a basis; you can understand how useless it would be to argue with them. Say you came from the spot, opinion, formed at such a distance, was more each unexampled difficulties, some on the point of being at socked by foreign force—it was a critical moment. The

the passed; the apportunity was fost, entire to district

out costing a penny to any other State. During that period there were anxious expectations every day of hearing of some result which would terminate this awful contest. In the meantime came news of the wenderful corresponding, if not greater, efforts made by the North, which they saw on one side or the other, they perceived the reality of their theoretical phantom of growing power which they had previously comprehended, and on the existence of which our safety for the time to come

depends.

Such was the state of the case, as near as I can judge, when I left Europe. I conversed with men of nearly every nation, and the general feeling was what I have described—in the first place a determination, not by undescribed—in the first place a determination, not by undescribed. truth he was among the exceptions. A wall not include in this category those who, rising in the scale of human society, felt it their duty to listen and to reflect. No one society, felt is their duty to listen and to reflect. No one can tell to what particular cause their abstainings from intermeddling with us may have been occasioned by re, fections on the whote matter. To help, however, these relicctions, there were reports of astounding armics springing spontaneously from the very soil—from every city, and village and hamid—so that where there was before less than Mfty thousand men, there had succeeded six or even hundred thousand. These made a stronger impression than the views of any statement in Durope or America could produce. The result is that there is no disposition to intrifere if it is possible to avoid it. The only danger is that which may arise from suffering and starvation among the working classes, who are not accustomed to starve, but accustomed to labor and to live by their labor. There has been great forbearance in France and England en this score. In France, through the winter, the forbearance of the people, on the very verge of starvation, is worthy score. In France, through the winter, the forbearance of the people, on the very verge of starvation, is worthy of all praise. They were encouraged by hope; their friends spoke comfort to them, and persuaded them that the time was not far distant when relief would come to any crisis of famine or want. They say it was worse in operatives are nuturing; they are title by theaty-five or thirty per cent of the workmen, and the probability is that there will be still less employment. But Eugland, with her vast resources and the knowledge that these men are not accustomed to hunger, has come to their relief, and they are not now the specially suffering class of that great Id the meantime I take it that France and England or

been hitherto all their reliance; they have endeavored, cultivation of flar, which at one time was a great article of commerce and manufacture. This has no doubt resulted and reflex of foreign trade with the South. That fact they can complaint of more. The sorts are open, and this people, tourds whom they had prochained such friendship, have refusal 6 sell the 20 much desired article. Whether it is the refusal of the South to sell their com-

Whether it is the refusal of the South to sell their commodity, or of the North to open their ports for the traffic,
the operatives of Lancashire are subject to the same inconvenience by the absence of cotton.

Finally, they have taken up the idea that it would
be a dangerous experiment to interfere with this melanche'y
gase; that it would cost more to them than any benefit they
would realize from the result of their interference, and the
already, during this period of suspense, efforts were being
made that would lay the foundations of national strength
which would enable this country to compare with the whole
world. To those circumstances I ascribe a great deal of
that forbearance and that kindlier tone, for the public
sentiment in both countries is marked by a milder tone

per in this place, to enter into details. I can only give you general impressions. I do not know what may hap-pen in case this war should continue as it has been since I left this country. The papers have randered the condi-tion of the country perfectly confused. It is very difficult for one eyeu acquainted with this country to comprehend how the land lies; and so it is with foreigners. Nor is it in any one's power to say with absolute certainty what may happen if this war continues.

may happen if this war continues.

What is the prospect of its coming to an end? I do not see any prospect. There does not appear to be an issue, and it may be that God, for some design of His own, which future generations will appreciate, has permitted this calamity to scourge the country in order to bring from those results benealt to the whole human race. These are circumstances the results of which no man can fathom, they depend upon so many conditional circumstances. But there is one question that ought to be clear to every mind, and it is this—that if such a warfare should continue for years, it is recognized as the privilege of other nations, in the name of humanity, to try to put an end to it. The people them closs should put an end to it with as little delay as particle. It is not a scourge that has visited this nation alone. Wars have been from the beginning of the world, nations against nations, and that most terrible of all wars, civil war, in which brother is arrayed

s pretext for all the nations to combine against us; bo even then, I say their interference should not be permitted except in the way of benevoleno; but if with the mord, we should unite in setting them at defiance. But I would say if they do interfere, and interfere successfully—if the country and the government are not sustained by every sacrifice that is necessary, then your United States will become a Poiand. Then it will become divided into frag-ments; then the strife will hover on all the borders; every State will claim to be independent, and render itself an easy prey to foreign Powers. Oh! let not this have had scarcely time to look at a paper sluce my return: but by all accounts much has been attempted but not much realized towards terminating this unnatural war. Volunteers have been appealed to, and they have war. Volunteers have been appeared to, and they have answered the appeal; but for my own part, if I had a roller in the councils of the nation, I would say, let volunteers continue and the draft be made. If three hundred thousand more be called upon, so that the army, in its failness of strength, shall be lways on hand for any emergency. This is not cruelty; this is mercy; this is humanity—anything that will put an end to this draggling of human blood across the whole an end to this draggling of human blood across the whole surface of the country. Then every man, rich and poor, will have to take his share; and it ought not to be left to the government to plead with the people, to call upon them to come forward, and to ask if they will permit themselves to be drafted. No; but the people them, selves should invist upon being drafted, and be allowed to bring this unnatural strife to a close. Other efforts will be made on the other side; and who can blame them, aince they have cast their die on the issue. But, any way, this slow, lingering waste of human life should be out short.

out abort.

In the meanwhile it is enough for us to weep over this calamity; it is enough for us to pray to God that it be brought to an end. It is enough for us to make a sacrifice of everything to sustain the power, and the authority and the unity of the only government that we profess to acknowledge. But it is not necessary to hate our opponents, nor to be cruel in the battle; it is necessary to be brave, to be patriotic—te de that is what the country needs, and for this God will give us His blessing as a recomment for discharging our duty without violating any just laws, diving or human,

IMPORTANT PROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Arrival of the Trade Wind from New Orleans.

THE REBEL ATTACK ON BATON ROUGE.

The First Day's Fight and Rcpulse of the Rebels.

THE DRATH OF GEN. WILLIAMS CONFIRMED.

Our Troops Still Held the Place at the Departure of the Trade Wind.

Sketches of the City and the Military

THE RAM ARBANSAS AND ALL ABOUT HER.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE ACTION.

The Trade Wind brings the following passengers:— Mr. John McGinnis and lady, Pr. White and lady, Leibert, C. F. Millor, C. L. Audrews, E. M. Murphy, Mr. andrews, Dr. J. P. Pinckard, U. S. N.; S. T. Biessing. The early departure of the Trade Wind from New Or cans on the morning of the 6th prevents us from receiv ing the full details of the action at Baton Rouge. We however, give the facts as far as we have them, with sketches of the commanding generals, the destroyed robe ram Arkansas, the city and vicinity of Baton Rouge and the rebol accounts as far as received.

Our Special Army Correspondence.

NEW ORIELES, La., August 6, 1862.

The Attack on Baton Rouge by the Robets—The Robets Reputsed—Death of General Williams—The Fleet Ascending the River—The New Communder—The City Not Captured—To be Destroyed if Abandonad, dc.

We have been attacked at Enton Rouge. The following is the despatch of Colonel Cabill, as brave an officer as

We are attacked by a very superior force-probably

fiteen thousand. They are determined to take the city eers badly wounded.

with all despatch.

The navy is threatened by the ram Arkansas, which

boats can be sent they will be of great use. THOS. W. CAHILL,
Colonel Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, Commanding.

Colonel Ninth Connections Volunteers, Commanding.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Testerday morning at four o'clock the rebels, supposed to be 15,000 strong, under Breckinridge and Lovell, at the city. The fight lasted some three boors, as a the rebels were repulsed, but are said to intend a renewal of the engagement at daybreak this morning. General Williams, in command of our forces, was killed, a casson ball taking his head completely off. Our loss was about 250 in killed and wounded, including several field officers wounded.

tured a number of prisoners, among them Captain Blount, an artillery efficer, and a member of Breckinridge's staff. Blount has been brought to this city. The prisoners state that Breckinridge lost his right arm. Lovell was killed, and Captains allen and Chain, of Baton Rouge, and a lieu-

and Captains Allen and Chain, of Baton Rouge, and a lieutenant were killed. It is reported that we lost two guas and captured three. The last report is that we have leet to guns. Our force is much smaller than the enemy's. The ram Arkanaus was just above, and is expected hourly to make a diversion by attacking our gunboats at Baton Rouge. General Butler has been up all night, sending supplies and ordinance to Baton Rouge. He went aboard the flagship and conferred with Commodere Farragut. The result is that all the fleet, but the Mississippi and Persacola, left early this morning for Baton Rouge, to take care of the Rom After Genezal Williams' death, Colonel Cabill, of the Ninth Connecticut regiment, took command by right of ath Connecticut regiment, took command by right of

this city, under arrest, by order of General Williams, but was immediately released by General Butler, on receiving the nows of the attack, and accompanied by Lieutenant Weitzel, Assistant Military Commandant, as adviser, left before seven o'clock this morning for the scene of action, when Colonel Paine will assume com-

cannot write full particulars.
Our troops fought spiendidly. If it is necessary

abandon our position at Eaton Rouge, we have a sufficient nober of transports to bring the troops to this city, In eyent of such necessity Baton Rouge will probably be

The following is a list of the vessels-of-war now forming the fact in the victory of New Oricans, most of which

Hartford, flagship, 22 gruss.
Hartford, flagship, 22 gruss.
Bro-klyn, Captain Heil, 22 gruss.
Richmond, Captain Aiden, 22 gruss.
Pennacoln, Captain Morris, 22 gruss.
Pennacoln, Captain Morris, 22 gruss.
Pennacoln, Captain Haimer, 7 gruss.
Oncida, J. gruss.
Oncida, J. gruss.
Gusson, Captain Family, 12 gruss.
Gusson, Captain Smith, 12 gruss.
Kenic, 4 gruss.

Baton Rouge is a city of Louisians, and capital of the State. It is also the seat of justice for the parish of East Baton Rouge. It is situated on the left or eastern bank of the Mississippi river, one hundred and twenty-nine miles above New Orleans, in latitude 30 28 north, longitude 85 11 occurs in ascending the river. This bank is elevated about twenty-five or thirty feet above the highest overabout twenty-live or intry test above the highest over-newings of the Mississippi. The city has the reputation of being one of the healthiest in the southern part of the Mississippi valley. The explanade in front of the town presents a deligniful view of the majestic chief of rivers, and the rich tracts of cultivation which line its banks. Below Baton Rouge the broad and deep river sweeps through a plain which has been occupied by luxuriant plantations of sugar cane, and adorned by splendld villas and gardens, interspersed with groves of tropical fruit trees, &c. To protect these plan-tations from inundation a levee, or embankment of earth, has been raised to the height of six or seven feet. The has been raised to the height of six or seven rest. The seat of government of the State was here established in the year 1847, and with that establishment the business of the place increased and became more active, and, as a like consequence, the value of real estate was greatly enhanced. It contains an elegant State House, situated immediately on the book of the river, Baton Reuge College, four churches, an a senal and barracks, erected and stocked by the United States government, two newspaper offices and a positentiary. The population of the city is

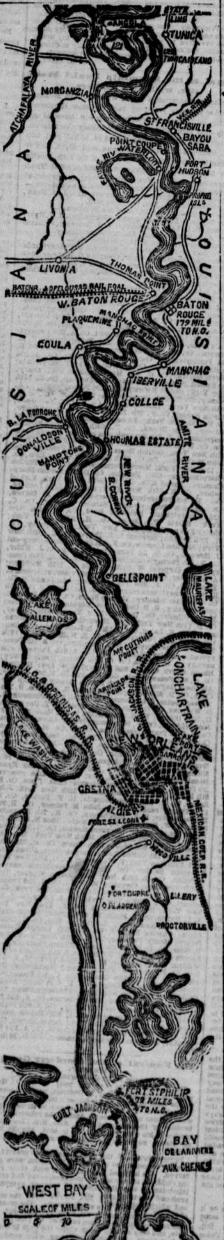
SKETCH OF BATON ROUGE.

ORIGIN OF THE WANE OF THE CITY.

planation of its being so denominated:It appears that when the place was these settled the was growing on the epot a cypress tree—the bark of which is of a reddish color—of manages size and predi-gions height, entirely free from branches, except at its very top. One of the settlers playfelly remarked that this tree would make a handsome care, whence the place has since been collect Baten Rouge, that is, "the red staff, or cane.!' This tory is extracted from Gayarro's French History of tensions, an edition of which has been pub. shed at New Orleans.

the above sketch, is affinited in the central part of I mis and, and goat has about five hardred source mice or in which live ork, the cypress and the magnolines: found. The capital is liaton flouge. The population of the partial of about twelve thousand persons, of whom

of taking possession of the United States Armenal at that place. This building was supposed to contain at least fifteen thousand stand of arms, which were of course a



SKETCH OF BRIGADIER GENERA CHOMAS WILLIAMS, UNITED STATES AUMY.

With the news now received from New Orleans giving a brief account of the attack most Baton Rouge by a robel force under the robel Brigadier General John C. Breef n

was in every sease a soldier, a gentleman and warm friend. His genist rusuners impressed favorably all these with whom he associated, and his death will spread

forty four years of age. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1833, and graduated in

1837. He was immediately appointed second ileuterant in the Fourth United State artiflery; appointed assist-

a deep gloom over a large circle of friends, and the Union loses a brave defender.

General John C. Breckinridge is a native of Kentucky. His father, who was Secretary of State under Governor Alair, of Kentucky, died in 1823. At his father's death the gave him the commission of major in one of the Kennicky regiments which went to Mexico. It 1841 he was

ed to the Kentucky Legislature, where he established gressional nomination, in apposition to General Leglic democratic homines by a majority of five hundred and thirty-one. In 1862 the Kentneky whige, in formal convention, selected as his opponent General R. P. Letcher, their most available representative, a man of great representative. charity and advoitness, and who likewise enjoyed the prestige of never having been beaten. The convers was all the efforts brought to bear against him, Brecking de tweety-six. His brilliant speech on the Nebraska bill,

mission tendered to him by President Figure.
However, he did not heritate to account the nomination of Vice President. His associations, however, with Jefferson Pawis, Slidell, Ranjuntin traiters we have already named, and leave the national legislature, but continued in the United States Secure, boildy opposing the administration in its attempt to crush treason, at the same time plotting to destroy the fabric of the national Union. He subsequently vacated

sioner in this city previous to the breaking out or the re-bellion, was born in the District of Columbia, and is now about forty-three years of age. He graduated at West Point Milliary Academy on the Soin of June, 1842, hav-ing entered as a cadet in 1838. Several of his classification are now generals in the Union army, and two of them, Rains and G. W. Smith (formerly Street Commissioner in this city), are now in the robol army. He was pro-moted to a Second Lieutenancy of the Forth arth-locy in July, 1842, and to a First Lieutenancy in the same regiment in February, 1847. In 1847 and 1845 he served in the capacity of Act to Geoweral Quiuma, in the Moxican war, and was wounded in the assent of the paltopec in Sept. inher, 1847, for which he was brevetted deptain in July, 1848. He was alree wounded in the attack on the level Gate, on the 18th of December, 1954, he resigned his connection with the United States army to join the expedition got up for the pursues of revolutionizing the latest of Cuba, under General quit man. Quatayta W. Smith was with him in this project, and when the plans fell through by becoming public and never up unpopular. Er. Levell came to New York and recursed or himself the position of Deputy in the Street C multistener's office, White here he organized and coramined what was known as the City Quard of New York accounts to of the Nint prement. New York Science. Y rk accomply of the Ninth regiment, New York State Mi tra. When the rebellion broke out General Sandors off red the services of the First division to the Governor ment. At this Loveli was disjusted, and at once resigned his commission, after which he remained in the city for a me time, preparing himself for the exit which he ado sequently made to rebeldon. He left the city very

ments of his superior in office, G. W. Smith, who some officered. The next that was heard of them, was that they were serving the rebei cause as generals. G Wemith is now in Virginta, where he is likely to tall into It will be recollected that the Arkansas was in process and force were laying siege to Post Phlow. Two days usions the evacuation of that post the plating and goes of the Arkansas were placed on board, and she was taken

of the Arkansas were placed on beard, and she was taken in tow by two powerful steambeats and guided up the Yazeo, where she would be out of danger.

Her engines and machinery were already in position but were useless, in consequence of her propellers not being quite ready for service. The design was to take her up the Yazeo and put her in readness for action, after which the release confidently believed she would be able to clear the first-sipps of all obstructions.

Her length over all is one hundred and sight confidents.

able to clear the Missy sipps of all obstructions.

Her length over all is one hundred and eighty foot, and she has sixty feet breadth of beam. Her model is a combination of the first bottomed beats of the West and the keel built shearners designed for navigation in the ocean or deep inland waters. Her bow is made that pike that of the Plymouth Rock or Commonwealth, and her stern tapers so as to permit the waters to close feadily behind her. In the centre of her built she is broad and of great capacity, and fer nearly eighty fest along the middle she is affined that bottomed, like an ordinary freight or pussenger boat on the Western waters.

The engines of the Arkanssa are low pressure, and of the hundred horse power, all placed below the water line and well protected from lejury by hestile missiles. Her cylinders are said to be twenty four meless in diamet.

tor and neven feet stroke. She is provided with two propellors, working in the stern and acting independently. These propellers are seven feet in dismeter, and are each provided with four wings or flanges, and are capable of making ninety revolutions to the minute. In consequence of the independent action of the engines one prepaire can be revolved forward while the other is reversed, thus permitting the bent to be turned in little more than her own length. A list work of fron roas, an linch in diaracter and with meshes more than a foot across, extends around the upper part of the propellers to protect them from injury by floating legs and driftwood. When under full steam it is claimed that the Arkansas can make twenty, two miles an hour down the current of the Missientppi.

The draught of the best, with her machinery, arm ment and plating, is upwards of nine foot. Her sides are covered partly with railroad from of the T pattern, dove-tailed together and firmly belted. Along her after works and around her stern, she is clad with two-inch plate iron, the whole extending thirteen inches below the water line, and fastened in the heet manner possible.

Forward the carries an enormous beak of cost iron, which is so made that the cuttre how of the boat fits into t like a wedge into a piece of timber. The supporting

admit huge holts that one completely through the bows and are riverted at either sud. The entire beak weight and, with their mail covering of raffread and plate iron.

Surpon—H. W. M. Washington, Virginia.
Surpon—H. W. M. Washington, Virginia.
Assirant Premiaser—Recure Taylor, Virginia.
First Assigni Engineer—tion. W. Clay, Virginia.
Acting Masters—Sunned Miliken, Kentucky; J. L. Philips, Louistann.
American Surpon—C. M. Siorfis, Maryland.
Middinnen—R. H. Skoot, South Carolina D. M. Scales,
Missles ppi M. S. Cook, Virginia; G. W. Tyler, Virginia.
Third Assignit Fargineer—W. H. Jackson, Maryland;
E. H. Brown, Virginia; James Boian, Virginia.
Master's Mot.—J. A. Wilson, Maryland Hodges.
Commander Brown was not on board of the vessel of
the time of its destruction, he having boen reversely.

the time of its destruction, he having been sev wounded in the engagement which ensued when the

OSE MILE AND A HALF FROM HATON ROUGE, AUGUST 5, 1862.

TO GENERAL VAN DORN:—

Receiving a despatch that the Arkansas would'zo-operate, I attacked Eason Rouge this morning at daylight, with less than 3,000 men. After a struggle of five hours we drove the enemy from all points to the arsenal and lower, and to the cover of their gunboats, taking a number of prisoners, soveral lage, and a considerable quantity of property. My diminished, exhausted force could not take the orsonal, and the troops almost perishing for we rave layer withdrawn one mile and a half from the cay, but hope to resume the attack in half an hour. I think our loss has been as heavy as that of the enemy. General Clarke is mortally wounded. Col. Hunt, of the Fifth Kentucky, and Colonels Thompson and allen, of the Fourth Lominan, and others, severely wounded. The effective force of the enemy, exclusive of the mortar hoats, is expected to us at a 5,000 strong.

College River, Tex Miles From Hard Rayn Rouge, and Allen, Bard Rayn Rouge, August 6, 1802.

Monne, August 8, 1862.
A special despatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated lackson, to-day, says....General Van Dorn permits me to

Copy the following despatches:—

Astris River, August 6, 1862.

About one o'clock in morning the federal gunbods attacked the Confederate ram Arkansas. Mercengers inform me that she fought them well for name time, inflicting great damage. She was then blown up by her crew. The measurement time, they all except.

JOHN C. BRECKINEDGE.

Runner mays that General Carte is a prisoner. Parties from the field say that our victory was complete. The ground was strewn with the load and wounded.

states that the Confederate ram Arkanas, Lieut Ste-pheur community, had been destroyed. She left vicins burg on Monday to co-operate in the attack on Baton Rome. After pushing Bayon Sara her machinery became disabled, and white attempting to adjust it several of the

no further intelligence regarding the affair. This would scarcely be the case if they had pained so giorious a

Trade of New Orleans. We take from the New Orleans Pacagana of the 6th MARINE NEWS.

PLANIS STATE

Propeller Trace N as. Bodiney, or New Yor' — Master,
Propeller Sa. 20, Clay 1, 50 NowYork—D de tion unit & Co.
Bark Ware Cree, Harman for New York—Master,
Irona bark Patte, Dan notain, for horman—Master,
Bertain by Remain Toro, for Harman—Master,
Bertain by Remain Toro, for Harman—Master,
Schr Deer Lebust, — 10 of Penrascola—Master,
Stramship Romofee, Comb, from New York, 23d att, to
Warnelson & Object Plass unexat 16.
Stemmoble Bloom tone, Stream, from New York 25th alt,
stemmoble Bloom tone, Stream, from New York 19th alt,
stemmoble & Roman-Don, from New York 19th alt,
stemmoble & Co.— Pired dictive 18.
New York 19th alt.
Schoom f Dedire — From the coast, to masser—Second
diagrat.

hagier fortale, Thompson, turn Baron Rooge, Louisiann Lelle, Bounaut, from Baron Rooge, United States attended Vacque, C. W. Eligins of

Committee of the Section of the Sect

Segars of 12 County to Corborat Table
SERFORES.

New Yorks—Propeller To de Wind—40 longs to bales cotton.
20 bels. 28 hads as in 2, 450 favor.

New Yorks—Propeller Sacon—25,000 specie, 70 hhds. sujar. 22 page index.

New Yorks—Park Were Cross—9 bales cotton. 4 hales
mon. Broades decreases, 50 hales, sugar, 75 this, molasmes,
22 this, routy—Park Caulin—32 hines, to bacco 365 hides, 6,000

Dishles 1978, all children of the control of the co

The Guard on the Canadian (17).

It shester American may a man who tred or art at Ningara Falls on incafay, to get in Anade by one of the soldiers doing grand discovered to half, but paid no attention to their five guard at the bridge has been reinfected by a day ment of oldiers from the port.